THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them."—ISAIAH viii, 20.

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THE OLD FOLKS' ANNUAL EXCURSION.

AT an early hour on Thursday morning, July 14, 1888, the streets of Salt Lake City in the neighbourhood of the Utah Central Railway, presented quite a lively appearance. It was the day for the annual Old Folks' Excursion—the thirteenth—on which the aged "fathers and mothers in Israel" and the "strangers within our gates" were to have a day of genuine enjoyment, to make them forget, for one day at least, the cares and pains of declining years, and cause them to realize that there are feelings of gratitude, respect and honor towards them in the breasts of their sons and daughters.

Kind providence seemed to smile down upon the happy throng, who congregated at the Utah Central Depot. The weather had been hot and oppressive for several days, but on Thursday morning thick clouds overhead prevented the hot rays of the sun from oppressing the excursionists, and just as all were comfortably seated in the cars and were starting from the depot, a most welcome shower of rain descended—just sufficient to lay the dust and purify the air, without leaving any unpleasant trace behind.

In Lehi this beautiful shower came earlier in the morning, so that the grove had time to dry before the train arrived, and there was no trace of unpleasant dampness left.

To make it convenient and pleasant for the old people the train, consisting of fourteen passenger cars and one caboose (guard's van) at the disposal of the committee, was backed up on the Temple Block switch, on South Temple-street, where the transfer from the street cars and vehicles bringing the excursionists could be made with ease. The committee and their aids were on hand early making the necessary arrangements, and all seemed to understand their particular part of the programme, so that everything was done harmoniously and quietly, and without the least excitement or accident. At 8.30 the train backed quietly down to the depot grounds, and a few minutes later pulled out of the city.

The green fields and fine orchards of Mill Creek, the Cottonwoods and the country beyond, just moistened by the late rain, presented a lovely picture, and caused the hearts of many of the aged ones to be filled with gra-

titude when they contrasted the scene with what they had beheld when all that country was but a barren and unfruitful desert.

Passing the point of the mountain, the lovely Utah Valley, with its romantic lake nestling in the centre, burst into view, and about half an hour later the train at 10.45 a.m. arrived at Lehi. It passed the depot about 100 yards and stopped in front of Robert Gilchrist's grove, where the unloading of the passengers took place, while the bands played welcome strains of music. Soon all were comfortably seated by the tables, which were richly laden with food.

An examination of the grove, which is not very large, but quite shady and pleasant, convinced the beholder that the Lehi people had left nothing undone that could be done for the convenience of their honoured guests. A grand stand, 36 by 15 feet, with an elevation of 6 feet above the ground, had been erected and tastefully decorated with mottoes and flags. One thousand feet of tables and 2,000 feet of benches had also been built. To give an idea of what was done to satisfy the appetites of the excursionists, we will mention that the committee had furnished for the occasion 300 loaves of bread, 500 buns, 50 lbs. of butter, 350 lbs. of beef and chicken, 125 lbs. of cheese, 100 lbs. of sugar, 150 lbs. of cake, 250 pies, and 50 gallons of milk, besides coffee, tea, etc. Also 1,000 lbs. of ice, which, together with a flowing well giving 70 gallons of water per minute, did considerable to keep everything about the grove in an even temper.

The train from Salt Lake City brought 700 people, all told. Of these, 527 were over seventy years of age—namely, 443 between seventy and eighty, 77 between eighty and ninety, and 7 above ninety years old. Besides these, about 70 old people of Lehi were in attendance, and perhaps 100 people from other parts of Utah county, principally from the neighboring settlements of American Fork, Pleasant Grove, and Alpine.

Forty young men, and forty young ladies neatly dressed in white, did service as waiters at the tables, and vied with each other in their attention to their aged guests.

The entire assembly at the grove was estimated at nearly 3,000.

At 2 p.m. the exercises from the platform were commenced, under the direction of Charles R. Savage. On the stand were—His Excellency Governor Caleb W. West, who accompanied the excursion from Salt Lake City; President A. O. Smoot, of Utah Stake; a number of Bishops, the Old Folks' Committee and their aids, besides the three oldest persons on the ground—Wm. Burgon, of Union, aged 94; John B. Lewis, of the Twentieth Ward, aged 91, and Mrs. Williams, of the Thirteenth Ward, aged 90 years.

There were also present of the Pioneers of 1847: Milan Atwood, Jacob Weiler, Lorenzo D. Young, and Chas. I. Barnum: of the members of Zion's Camp, who went to Missouri with the Prophet Joseph in 1834: Zerubable Snow, Solon Foster, Joseph B. Noble, Royal Barney, Albert Brown, Wm. F. Cahoon, Nathan Tanner, and John F. Tanner; of the Mormon Battalion boys: Elam Luddington, Wm. Kelley, Joseph Shipley, Israel Evans, George S. Clark, Josiah Butterfield, and Newman Buckley; also Alexander McRae, who was imprisoned with the Prophet Joseph in Liberty Jail; Philo Dibble, of Springville, one of the oldest members of the Church, and a number of other persons.

The Old Folks Choir sang "Ere the Sun Goes Down;" and Elder George Goddard offered prayer. Music by the band. Bishop Thos. R. Cutler made a few remarks of welcome, assuring the assembly that it afforded him and the people of Lehi generally unbounded pleasure to have the opportunity of receiving into their midst so many of their aged friends whom they loved to wait upon and honor.

Wm. C. Dunbar rendered appropriate airs on his Scotch bagpipes in an able manner. The band played "Hail Columbia."

Governor West being introduced to the assembly, said that he scarcely knew how to express himself on the present occasion. It was indeed a novel experience of his life to witness so enjoyable and pleasant an ovation tendered to the aged men and women of the community. He had on many

occasions seen young people gathered together for the purpose of merry-making and recreation; but this was the first time in his life on which he had met with such an assembly of old folks. When he first came to Utah he heard of this beautiful custom, and was at once struck with the appropriateness of the movement, looking upon it as one of the best tokens of kindness and love that could possibly be shown to old age; but he did not fully comprehend it until he had witnessed it in detail. He did not believe that anywhere in the world that day a more beautiful custom was practiced than the one which was being celebrated on the present occasion. He did not know how this pleasing movement was first brought about, but had been informed that the man who first originated the idea of tendering to the Old Folks a free excursion was present on the stand, and he felt impressed to utter, as his honest opinion, that if that man had done no other noble deed, this one alone should entitle him to one of the highest seats in heaven.

In gazing upon the bearers of these white, blue, and red ribbons, he was impressed very deeply. The fact they were entitled to wear them on the merits of age alone was proof of nobility itself. What have these aged veterans not gone through during the last forty years in their endeavors to make this country, formerly covered with sage brush, what it is to-day? He felt that the injunction, "Honor thy father and mother," should always be remembered. These old people who are present here to-day are the ones who brought about this great change, and their children now enjoy the benefits thereof. And when the hearts of the old people are made glad to-day, the younger people who wait upon them are no doubt doubly so, as it always affords greater satisfaction to give than to receive. For this reason the speaker felt assured that those who administered to the comforts of the aged to-day felt a satisfaction and joy in doing so that would more than repay them for all their labors. The Governor concluded his speech, which was applauded repeatedly, by saying that he hoped "as long as the sun shines and the mountain breezes blow in fair Utah, this beautiful custom of treating the Old Folks to recreations of this kind may be perpetuated."

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Governor, who throughout his speech manifested a deep-felt sympathy for the movement. The tone of his words and the expression of his countenance gained for him the hearts of everybody who listened to him.

Wm. C. Dunbar sang "My dear old wife and I" in a very pleasing and suggestive manner.

Elder Wm. Willes, assisted by Elder George Goddard, sang "Utah's best crop."

The Lehi choir sang "Let the hills resound with song."

Elder Savage made a few remarks in behalf of Father Burgon, the oldest man present; after which Father Lewis spoke a few moments.

The Old Folks' Choir then treated the assembly to a song and chorus entitled "Dear heart, we're growing old," the solo being ably rendered by Mrs. Silverwood.

President A. O. Smoot said that if future occasions should make it desirable for the old folks of Salt Lake County to make the neighboring county on the south another visit, they might select any town in Utah County, and they would meet with the same hearty welcome they had received from the good Bishop and people of Lehi that day. He greeted the founders of Utah with joy and satisfaction on the present occasion, and blessed all who in their hearts harbored good feelings for Israel.

A gold medal, the gift of Swaner Bros. and Co., of Salt Lake City, was then presented to Samuel Mulliner, the pioneer tanner of Utah, now an aged veteran, who was present. In response to a call he explained how he first commenced tanning leather at an early day in this Territory, when the people were nearly all barefooted and were so anxious to get leather for shoes that they could not be persuaded to wait until the hides were sufficiently tanned to be fit for use.

"Auld Lang Syne" was then rendered by the Old Folks' Choir, after which Geo. Goddard and C. R. Savage

made appropriate remarks, the latter being tendered three cheers as the man to whom the Governor had alluded as the first to make a move for giving the Old Folks these annual excursions.

A gold medal, the gift of Swaner Bros. and Co. was then awarded to Father Wm. Carster, the man "who turned the first sod in Utah," in 1847. That aged veteran is now confined in Utah Penitentiary suffering for conscience' sake, the announcement of which fact cast a temporary gloom over the vast assembly and melted many to tears.

Job Openshaw, of Salt Lake City, gave a recitation in the Lancashire dialect. Music by the band.

Henry W. Naisbitt, who had witnessed the labors and hardships of the aged veterans for the last thirty-five years, then made some appropriate and interesting remarks bearing on the conditions of the past and present. He closed by expressing a wish that Utah might at last become known in her true light.

The Old Folks' Choir sang "Leaf by leaf the roses fall."

Prizes, consisting of walking-canes, dress patterns, hats, bonnets, armchairs, etc., were then awarded to all the old people of Lehi, also to the oldest men and women of American Fork, Pleasant Grove, and Alpine, the eldest lady on the ground, etc. A cart donated by the Studebaker Company was sold at auction and the proceeds used for the benefit of the old people.

Prizes were also awarded to A. M. Fox, leader of the Lehi brass band, and Joseph Kirkham, leader of the Lehi silver band, which did very much towards rendering the day pleasant and agreeable by their sweet strains of music.

The exercises from the stand were throughout interesting and spirited. A happy, pleasant feeling seemed to rest upon all present; the remarks made by the speakers were good and to the point, and the music, both instrumental and vocal, was excellent.

About 4.30 the train was backed up to the grove, and the people commenced to get in. At 5.50 the return journey was commenced, and Salt Lake was reached at 7.45.

Those who have participated in these annual Old Folks' Excursions from the commencement are unanimous in their decision that the affair on Thursday was the most successful and enjoyable of them all. This is largely due to the experience of the committee and their efficient aids, and also to the fact that the excursion was not swelled by the number of young folks, who on former occasions have been taken along, often to the inconvenience of the old folks. Thus the committee and their aids were enabled to perform their labor comparatively easy and still do more for the comfort and convenience of those in their charge. In each of the fourteen passenger cars a lady was placed in charge to distribute cakes, candies, lemonade, etc., while seven young men —each having two cars—were employed bringing from the committee car what was needed for distribution.

The following-named persons served as aids:—George A. Meears, Rosco Savage, John Bennett, Charles Ross, Conrad Lyon, Alonzo Young, Emil Anderson, Fred. Kirkham, Heber Goddard, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Binder, Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. Empey, Mrs. Jenson, Mrs. Eddington and Misses Sarah Eddington, Louise Eddington, Eliza Goddard, Bertha Howell, and Nellie Goddard.

Conductors Zebulon Jacobs and Jno. Acomb also rendered the committee efficient aid, and their kindness and attention were highly appreciated by the old people and all concerned. Also the engineer, fireman and brakeman did all in their power to prevent all possible jarrings and shakings in moving the cars.

The Old Folks' Choir, who during the day sang with the spirit of the occasion not only at the grove, but also in the different cars while traveling, consisted of the following members:—E. Beesley (conductor), Julia Silverwood, Emily S. Grow, Lizzie Reese, Lizzie Newton, Alice Foster, Lizzie Thomas, Annie Fowler, W. H. Foster, Jos. R. Morgan, Wm. X. Jones, Al. Smith, and Thos. Butler.

The members of the committee of

arrangements at Lehi were:—Thos. R. Cutler, Andrew R. Anderson, George Webb, John L. Gibb, Wm. Yates, A. J. Evans, Israel Evans, E. H. Davis, Jun., Edward Southwick, and T. F. Trane.

Much credit is due the management of the Utah Central Railway for its courtesies and liberality in treating the old folks to a free ride, and to the merchants of Salt Lake City, who on this and former occasions have liberally contributed towards the movement.

SALT LAKE AND CITY.

FRANK G. Carpenter, the facile Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, and of a journalistic syndicate which has sent him on a trip to Asia, to write up its countries and their resources, has given to the *World* a long and splendid description of Salt Lake, its bathing attractions, etc., with which he was greatly charmed during a recent visit. We clip the following from his letter:

"Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, has an area of nearly ten thousand acres and a population of 35,000. It is laid out in blocks of ten acres each,—streets, which run to the cardinal points, being 132 feet wide, including the sidewalks, which are twenty feet in width. Nearly all the streets are bordered with shade trees and running brooks, and the building lots are large enough to afford ample room not only for buildings but for gardens, orchards and ornamental grounds. The foliage here is so profuse that the city, viewed from a height, has the appearance of an immense and beautiful garden. Of Salt Lake City's commercial importance I shall have something to say at a future time. Just now I am giving pleasure preference over business, and find that I have taken a contract of no inconsiderable magnitude to "take in" all the sights and wonders that I discover here and in the immediate vicinity, if I devote the time necessary to a full appreciation of them all. Life is short, and I feel that I should like to live here and drink in for the remainder of my days the beauties of this fairy-like locality. Who has not heard of Salt Lake City? I venture to say that there is not a place on the civilized globe where the spot in which I pen these lines is not familiar by name. But beyond the fact of the city's existence, and some of the circumstances connected with its founding and its founders, which have become matters of history, I doubt if very much of a general character is known. The idea that I do not mistake in this respect is the only thing which has caused a pang of regret during my visit to this gem of American cities. Nature has here lavished her choicest gifts whereby the eyes of her devoted followers shall be made to sparkle with delight and to linger in loving devotion upon the magnificent proportion and sublime effects of divine architecture. The heart thrills, the pulse quickens, as the settings of this gem are studied from different vantage points, and he whose soul will not respond in pæans of praise to the power whose creations are stamped as infinite in these surrounding snow-capped, towering monarchs, is unworthy of manhood.

The Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of the continent, into the briny waters of which the mountain torrents pour their burdens of melted snow; this vast interior sea, with depths walled in by mountains of granite, and the waves of which break upon the sandy beach at their sloping base; the broad expanse of water, ever receiving tribute from the reservoirs above, but having no outlet which the most diligent explorations have located or discovered, is one, if not the chief, of the many scenic splendors and attractions of our country. It cannot be contemplated with feelings other than of astonishment, wonder and delight. When Brigham Young, with his handfull of followers, first gazed in bewilderment on the indiscribable and unequalled loveliness of this valley of the lake, bordered by the grandeur of the mountains which bound the hori-

zon on every side, a local historian credits him with having voiced the sentiment expressed by Byron:

. . . it is a goodly sight to see
What heaven hath done for this delicious land.

"I doubt if there is anywhere a scene that can equal this picture among the hills. The silent, snow-topped mountains inspire awe; the contemplation of the luxuriant valley, bathed in varied sunshine and shadow, is suggestive of peace and happiness. It is certain that nowhere in this country is the climate more delightful than here. In summer the mean temperature is 74 degrees, but the dry atmosphere practically reduces the effect of this several degrees. The nights are always cool. It is to me a very strange thing that this bright spot, one of the fairest upon American soil, should have been so long drawing that attention of the world at large which its natural beauties and attractions so justly demand, and will, I know, eventually command."

FROM JUAREZ, MEXICO.

"AMRAM" writing from Juarez, Mexico, June 24, 1888, to the Editor of the *Deseret News*, says:

"The sad news of Apostle Erastus Snow's death reached here by last mail, and universal regret and heartfelt sorrow pervade the hearts of the people here at the receipt of the painful intelligence. In letters received from him dated May 21st, he said he expected to visit us about the 18th of the present month, his new house recently erected here being ready to receive him.

"The people have been living in fond anticipations of again receiving his wise and fatherly counsels and instructions, from which they have profited so much in the past. But our heavenly Father has ordained otherwise, and we feel to say, "Thy will be done." May God bless Brother Snow's family and comfort them in their sore bereavement and great loss. The writer has for more than twenty year labored under the direction of President Snow, both in the sterile "Dixie" of Southern Utah, and in the far-away land of Mexico.

"Even when his powers began to fail, Brother Snow made hard trips into the Sierra Madre Mountains, looking for timber, etc., riding on horseback much of his time; and we never heard him murmur, having always an encouraging word for others, and surmounting difficulties that would have caused other men to fail. 'To fail' in the hour of trial was a term unknown to the great organizer and frontiersman, and his example was strength to all around him. Truly a good and great man has gone to his rest and reward. But so long as life and memory hold sway his name will be spoken with love and affection by those who truly know his great worth and appreciate the goodness of his great and noble heart.

"Juarez is improving rapidly, considering the circumstances; more rapidly than any frontier town we have ever lived in. Quite a number of neat cottages, built of adobies, with shingle roofs, have recently been erected; fences and water ditches have been greatly improved, and shade trees adorn most of the principal streets. President E. Snow's home is quite an ornament to the town, being two stories high with gothic roof and dormer windows. It stands in a central position, and can be seen from all points of the compass.

"Our school house is nearly ready for the roof. It is 24 x 40 feet in size, and has eighteen-inch adobie walls, with three large windows in each side, and when completed will be a very nice, comfortable building.

"The gardens and fields are looking well, and promise a rich return for the labor bestowed upon them, and as a rule the people feel much encouraged, and the success of our colonists here is assured. There is still room here for quite a number more of good Latter-day Saints. Such a thing as profaning the name of

Deity, up to the present time, is unknown in Juarez, and we leave our doors wide open at nights as we used to do in the early days in Salt Lake, and there are none to molest or make us afraid. There are no saloons. Our meetings, Sunday schools and societies are well attended, and a general good feeling prevails; and though we are without many of the luxuries of life, still we think our position is preferable to profanity, gambling-houses, and the presence of the genial, pleasant, ever present Deputy U. S. Marshal, who says, 'You are under arrest, sir.'

"A short time ago the 'Jete Politico' of the country from Paso del Norte paid us a visit, and expressed surprise at the great amount of work done, and at the improvements made, as it is only a little over a year since we moved onto our present townsite. He expressed a desire to render us all the assistance in his power, for which we felt grateful. Good feelings prevail between us and all of our neighbors. Hundreds of fruit-trees and grapevines have been planted."

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial Papers.)

Wellsville, Cache County, is afflicted with diphtheria.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Juab County and in the south-western portion of Utah County.

Salt Lake City has never before been so full of tramps. Robberies at the bathing resorts are very frequent.

The tomato crop in Utah County is a failure. The canning company of Provo city have telegraphed east, countermanding their orders for cans and labels, and intend to turn their attention this year to the manufacture of jellies.

In Utah County water is very low this year. There are 13,000 acres of land to be watered from the Spanish Fork River, and not over half enough of water coming. Hence the crops will be light, while some will fail altogether. The all-absorbing topic of the day is water.

Brother William Knox, a well-preserved veteran from Auld Scotia, celebrated his 73rd birthday in the Seventh Ward, Salt Lake City, on Thursday, July 5, 1888; and, considering the great age he has attained to, is remarkable for the vigor of his mind and body. He bids fair to live and be counted as a full hand at the carpenter trade a great many years, and we trust he may.

The Brigham Young College in Logan, Cache County, was to open August 6th, for the eleventh collegiate year, with the following faculty:—J. M. Tanner, principal, normal department, theology, theory and practice of teaching, and languages; Douglas M. Todd, collegiate department, natural sciences; Wm. H. Apperley, intermediate department, English literature and history; Wm. J. Kerr (collegiate records), mathematics and bookkeeping; Hyrum Wahlstrom, instrumental music; Alex. Lewis, vocal music; Mrs. J. M. Tanner, ladies' department. We judge the above to be a strong corps of teachers, and that with such a faculty the Brigham Young College ought to give ample satisfaction to its patrons. It is an institution of which Logan and Cache County should be proud.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS IN THE MANTI TEMPLE.

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We doubt not but that the Saints have often read the account in the Jewish Scriptures of the dedication of the Temple of the Lord built by the Jews in the days of King Solomon; and they know how the glory of the Lord filled the house, and made manifest His presence and power. In reading that account they have perhaps regarded the people who lived in those days when God's power was so manifest, as being peculiarly favored. So indeed they were, but not more favored than are the Saints who are blessed with the privilege of living in the dispensation of the fullness of times. For in our day communion is again restored between the heavens and the earth, the Saints again have the privilege of erecting Temples to the name of the Most High God, and He accepts them, and demonstrates that acceptance by spiritual manifestations to His people. In proof of this we give below an extract from a letter from one of the brethren now laboring in the Manti Temple, detailing some information connected with selecting Manti as the place to build a Temple; and also giving some particulars respecting the spiritual manifestations experienced within its sacred walls during the dedicatory services. We hope that it will encourage and strengthen the faith of the Saints in these lands, for they may accept the manifestations as God's approval of His people and the acceptance of the Temple they have built to His most holy name.

Manti Temple, July 2, 1888.

Elder George Teasdale.

Dear Brother,—No doubt you have heard from the brethren of your quorum of the good times experienced in the dedication of this Temple, and of the enjoyable times of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of May at the services held here. Enclosed you will find a register of the daily labor, from the opening to the end of June; you will perceive the gradual increase of work, and our prospects are bright for future labor in redeeming the dead. Already over 335,000 have been baptized for in the St. George and Logan Temples up to May 1, 1888. I know this fact is interesting to you, feeling as you do the great benefit that is derived from this labor and the results that proceed therefrom. But since my labors here, I have been writing up the dedicatory

services, and in addition thereto, have gathered some very interesting items pertaining to this holy mountain of the Lord, that I feel to give some of them to you. In an early day when President Young and party were making the location of a settlement here, President Heber C. Kimball prophecied that the day would come when a Temple would be built on this hill. Some disbelieved and doubted the possibility of even making a settlement here. Brother Kimball said, "Well, it will be so, and more than that, the rock will be quarried from that hill to build it with, and some of the stone from that quarry will be taken to help complete the Salt Lake Temple." On July 29, 1878, two large stones, weighing respectively 5,600 and 5,020 lbs., were taken from the Manti stone quarry, hauled by team to York, the U.C.R.R. terminus then, and shipped to Salt Lake City to be used for the tablets in the east and west ends of the Salt Lake City Temple. You no doubt have seen them yourself, and know Brother Heber's prophecy has been literally fulfilled.

At a Conference held in Ephraim, Sanpete County, June 25, 1875, nearly all the speakers expressed their feelings to have a Temple built in Sanpete County, and gave their views as to what point and where to build it, and to show the union that existed, Elders Daniel H. Wells said "Manti," George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, jun., John Taylor, Orson Hyde, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Young, and A. M. Musser said "Manti stone quarry." I have given the names in the order in which they spoke. At 4 p.m. that day, President Brigham Young said, "The Temple should be built on Manti stone quarry." Early on the morning of April 25, 1877, President Brigham Young asked Brother Warren S. Snow to go with him to the Temple hill. Brother Snow says, "We two were alone; President Young took me to the spot where the Temple was to stand; we went to the south-east corner, and President Young said, 'Here is the spot where the Prophet Moroni stood and dedicated this piece of land for a Temple site, and that is the reason why the location is made here, and we can't move it from this spot; and if you and I are the only persons that come here at high noon to-day, we will dedicate this ground.'"

You no doubt have taken a lively interest in the events that have attended the building of this Temple until its completion, and the full rich flow of the Spirit of God that was poured out upon the speakers and hearers at its dedicatory services will be things long to be remembered. There were many manifestations of God's power and pleasure seen and heard on those memorable days. The following testimonies were casually obtained: On the 21st of May, before the opening exercises commenced, Brother A. C. Smyth, the chorister, seated himself at the organ, and rendered a piece of sacred music, a selection from Mendelssohn, at the conclusion of which, persons sitting near the centre of the hall, and also on the stand at the west end, heard most heavenly voices and singing—it sounded to them most angelic, and appeared to be behind and above them, and they turned their heads in the direction of the sound, wondering if there was another choir in some other part of the Temple. The following persons (and no doubt many more present) heard the singing and voices: Mary A. Freeze, Salt Lake City; Maggie C. Shipp Salt Lake City; Bishop Culbert King, Marion Ward, Garfield County; M. B. Shipp, Salt Lake City; Christina Willardson, Ephraim; President John

D. T. McAllister, St. George; Wm. H. Folsom, Manti; Amelia F. Young, Salt Lake City; Elizabeth Folsom, Salt Lake City; Sarah A. Petersen, Ephraim; Henry Beal, Ephraim; Peter F. Madsen, Brigham City; Henry Gardner, Salt Lake City; and Edwin Standing, Lehi.

A bright halo of light was seen by a number of persons over and around the heads of the following speakers—viz: Lorenzo Snow, Jacob Gates, Robt. Campbell, John Henry Smith, Francis M. Lyman, John W. Taylor and A. M. Cannon. Brother Canute W. Petersen, of Ephraim, observed this halo around the heads of all the speakers. While the dedicatory prayer was being offered by Brother Lorenzo Snow, near the middle of the prayer, during a pause, the words "Hallelujah, hallelujah, the Lord be praised," was uttered by a voice in a very soft melodious tone, heard by Brother Lewis Anderson, one of our assistant recorders here.

On the 22nd of May, when Brother John W. Taylor was speaking, a bright halo surrounded him, and in that halo the personages of Presidents Brigham Young, John Taylor, and a third personage, whom she believed to be the Prophet Joseph, were seen by Sister Emma G. Bull, of Salt Lake City; also the personage of Brother Jedediah M. Grant was seen by her standing by his son, Brother Heber J. Grant, looking towards him while he was speaking; they were surrounded by a bright halo. Sister Jane S. Richards, wife of Brother Franklin D., saw five personages, but she could not tell who they were. A bright halo was seen by Sisters Emma G. Bull, Ellen B. Matheny and Elizabeth H. Shipp, around Brothers John Henry Smith and Francis M. Lyman while they were speaking. On the 23rd the singing and voices were heard by a number of the members of the choir, and the halo of light was seen around Brothers John W. Taylor and Heber J. Grant by Sisters Amelia F. Young and Elizabeth Folsom. I was sitting at the foot of the east stand, taking notes of the services; I looked up while Brother Heber J. Grant was speaking, and saw a bright halo surrounding him, which swayed to and fro as he moved his body. I laid down my pencil and gazed steadily at him for a few moments.

Sister Rhoda W. Smith writes me the following under date of May 23, 1888:—"Our beautiful Temple has been dedicated to the Lord; the long-anticipated time has come and gone. How my heart swelled and beat with gratitude as I entered its holy walls and took my seat in front of the stand. The many manifestations of the holy Spirit that I saw and heard will never, no never be forgotten. When Apostle Lorenzo Snow arose, a beautiful heavenly light enveloped his head and shoulders; he looked angelic. In the same manner did the Holy Spirit fall on Brothers Wells, Lyman, Grant, and others that I did not know their names; particularly was the Spirit made manifest through Apostle John W. Taylor. When he first arose to speak, the same light surrounded him as it did the others; then a bright light, brighter than the noonday surrounded him, from the tips of the fingers on the right hand, up the arm, over the head and shoulders, and down the left arm; it was a glorious bright yellow light, and stood out from three to five inches wide, and the rays from the light formed a glorious soft halo of milky white light all around him. There was also a column of light receeding obliquely from the back of his head toward the ceiling; it appeared like a

beautiful bright sunbeam; his form was reflected on the wall behind, like the sunlight pouring into a closed room through a window; and when he was relating his vision at his father's deathbed there were two other bright reflections on the wall. I saw not the substance, but the bright reflections were there, and appeared to be reclining toward him; in fact he appeared to be transformed into a heavenly being, and it did not leave him when he took his seat or moved about the stand. I asked Sister Squire, who sat beside me, if she saw it. She said she saw the cloud of white vapor, but not the bright light. When Apostle Lyman was speaking, I heard strains of heavenly music coming from above; sometimes soft, sometimes louder, as though it might be a choir with music, wafting to and fro in the air. These manifestations I saw and heard during the dedicatory services Wednesday, May 23rd."

Now, my dear brother, you can realize to the full the great and rich blessings that were poured out upon us here, and that full free flow of the Spirit of God has been with us ever since, and, I trust, may always remain here. You and I have been together in holy places in the St. George Temple, where in the holy communion the power of God was felt even to the marrow of the bone, and I am persuaded that the day is near when those very sacred things will be done here; God will vindicate Israel, and whether our enemies are on the earth or in the spirit world they must meet the actions of this life and verily they will get their reward. The world will say these manifestations of the power of God are delusions, we are fanatical, etc., but we know better, and we know in whom we trust.

When President Heber C. Kimball prophecied that a Temple would be built in Manti, there were grave doubts that any settlement could be made there, as it seemed impossible to raise any kind of produce in that vicinity, and it was some time afterwards before any settlement of any size was made in Manti. Then when settlements, by the blessing of God, were established, and the proposition was made to build a Temple in Sanpete Valley, Ephraim was the chief town, and one would naturally expect that the Temple would be built at the county seat of government. The site chosen by inspiration was almost the last place to be suggested for a Temple or any other building, as it was on the side of a mountain of rock, and before the foundation could be laid a great portion of the mountain had to be removed. Those who are acquainted with these facts can but acknowledge the spirit of revelation that has been manifested in selecting the site upon which the Manti Temple has been built, and rejoice in the fulfillment of that prophecy.

The human family is endowed with different degrees of intelligence. Some have more brain power, and are able to excel in the arts and sciences There are men who are leaders amongst men in politics, statesmen, professionals, and mechanics. There is also a class of intelligences who are more spiritually minded than their fellows: men who live purer lives and are more impressible to the realities of the unseen world. They have been known to commune with the dead. By the dead we do not mean the bodies in the grave, but the living intelligences or spirits that live separated from their bodies and live in the spirit world, which is a reality although but

few, comparatively speaking, can realize it; and its inhabitants are communed with when necessary by those who have this peculiar gift, the discernment of spirits. It is this class who were favored at the dedication of the Manti Temple.

We have received similar testimonies from other of our friends in Utah who were present in the Temple on that occasion. They were filled with unspeakable joy. It matters little what people say who have no knowledge of these manifestations from the Church of the First Born in the spirit world to those dwelling on the earth; but it is certainly very satisfactory to the Saints to know that God accepts their labors in building temples, and is an encouragement to continue the good work. There are other places where it has been prophecied that temples shall be built, and those prophecies will be fulfilled in the due time of the Lord who has appointed the time for all these things to be accomplished. It is His work, and He inspires His servants to predict and to fulfil the predictions. He gives directions for the fulfilment of His purposes which He determined from the beginning to perform, and all that has been spoken by the mouths of His holy prophets concerning the establishment of His kingdom on the earth. His controversy with the nations, and the fall of Babylon will most assuredly be fulfilled. Let the Saints be comforted; the kingdom of God will be established in power, and His marvellous work and a wonder be accomplished

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS. — The Semi-annual Conference of the Welsh Mission will be held in the Railway Inn, Merthyr Tydfil, on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1888, at 10-30 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

Liverpool Conference will be held in the Miners' Hall, Wigan, on Sunday, Aug. 19, 1888, at 10-30 a.m., 2 and 6-30 p.m.

President George Teasdale is expected to be in attendance at each of these Conferences.

REMOVAL.—The meetings of the Whitechapel Branch, London, will be held hereafter in the Phœnix Temperance Hall, Commercial Road.

The address of M. H. Dalley, President of Birmingham Conference, will hereafter be: Back of No. 40, Rose Villa, Roland Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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S.S. *Wyoming*, 8 a.m. Sunday,
July 29, 1888.

President Geo. Teasdale,

Dear Brother,—We are anchored near Queenstown, and pleased to inform you that everything thus far, with regard to our little company of Scandinavians, has gone as favorably as could be desired. The weather is fine and cool. The sea presents a fairly smooth surface.

But few of the Saints and Elders have been attacked by that annoying and appetite-destroying complaint—sea-sickness.

The ship's officers we find to be genial and approachable men.

Love to all at 42.—Yours faithfully,

H. J. CHRISTIANSEN,
Per T. Y. Stanford, Secretary.

Nottingham, July, 1888.

Editor MILLENNIAL STAR.

Dear Brother,—Among the events that have recently taken place is one worthy of mention in the columns of THE STAR. I refer to the visit of my aunt, Sister Isabella M. Horne, to her native country (England), after an absence of fifty-six years. She was accompanied by her sister, Harriett Ellis, of Wood's Cross, Utah, and her son, Richard S. Horne.

This venerable lady left her home in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 12th of May last, and reached Glasgow on the 30th of the same month.

During her stay in England she visited Rainham, in Kent, her birthplace, went into the old home of her girlhood, and attended religious services in the old church, where she was christened in February, 1819. Sister Horne has availed herself of opportunities of mingling with the Saints, particularly with the sisters of the Relief Societies, giving them good counsel and words of encouragement, and relating much of her experience among the Saints from 1836 to the present. At London she held quite a controversy with two of the leading ladies of the woman's suffrage cause, and succeeded in removing some prejudice and imparting information concerning "Mormonism," the "Mormons," and their beliefs and practices, that was new light to them.

One of the ladies was very curious to know how polygamous families get along, and pointedly asked Sister Horne if her husband was a man of many wives. "My husband has other wives" was the reply. With eyes wide open, expressive of the greatest astonishment, the lady asked, "How did you feel?" "Just as you would feel," replied my aunt. "I am a woman like yourself, and, but for my religious convictions, would no more have consented for my husband to take another wife than you would; but I know that the principle of plural or celestial marriage is true and from God. God has spoken from the heavens, and raised up the boy-prophet, Joseph Smith, to establish His kingdom on the earth in these the last days, and I have testimony of the truth of these things. I have had the honor of entertaining the prophet in my own home, and know that he was a man of God." "Well, but you don't expect to convert us to these things?" "Oh, no, madam. If we wished to convert you to our religious belief we would begin with the first principles, not with the highest and most exalted ones."

At Shrewsbury one of the ladies whom Sisters Horne met there stated that she had read a book written against the "Mormons," in which the declaration was made that President Brigham Young was in the habit of murdering his wives when he became tired of them. Sister Horne looked the speaker in the face and asked, "And did you believe such trash as that?" "I did, for I knew nothing to the contrary." "I am surprised," said Sister Horne, "that any sensible woman should credit such falsehoods. No man loved his family more dearly than did Brigham Young, and he was greatly beloved by them." The lady expressed pleasure at hearing these statements in emphatic refutation of the outrageous slander.

Mr. Editor, here was one of Utah's "down-trodden" women, "escaped" from her home among the Mormons, defending their religion and bearing testimony of its truth after fifty-two years of personal experience among that people, frequently saying she would be glad to return to her mountain home among the Saints.

Now let the bawling Jarman, or any other defamer of Utah's women, forever hold his peace; for here is a living rebuttal to his foul aspersions in regard to them.

No freer women live on the earth than the Mormon women of Utah, and nowhere else are they placed on such equality with men; nor is her virtue more carefully and jealously guarded than among the Mormons, as evidenced by the testimony of Sister Horne.—Your brother, etc.,

GEO. G. HALES.

Huddersfield, July 18, 1888.

President George Teasdale,

Dear Brother,—Since commencing my labors here in the Leeds Conference, I can say that I have been greatly blessed of the Lord. Brother

Eckersley and I have striven diligently to get the word of God before the people, and are distributing tracts and bearing our testimonies wherever we can. We also hold outdoor meetings when the weather is favorable—which, by the way, is not often at present.

We have met with some opposition, but it only tends to stimulate our endeavors to lay before the people the principles of eternal life.

Several of our outdoor meetings have been well attended, and we feel that some degree of interest has been awakened among the people in this vicinity. Three weeks ago last Friday (June 22nd), at the Market Cross, Huddersfield, we had a congregation of from 300 to 350, who listened attentively. We were there according to appointment to answer two questions asked on the previous Friday evening, viz.—"What proof have you that the Gospel has not been upon the earth from the Apostolic age until the nineteenth century?" "What proof have you that God has spoken since He spoke to John on the Isle of Patmos?" The Spirit of God was with us, and we were enabled to bring forth evidence that seemed to have weight with some of the people.

A few are earnestly investigating the principles of our faith, and we hope that ere long some will yield obedience to the Gospel.

The Saints generally are striving to live up to their duties and keep the covenants they made with God at the waters of baptism, that thereby they may be worthy of His blessings.

The power of God has been felt here in behalf of the sick, and recently was specially made manifest in Brother J. W. Craven's family.

Those who condemn the ordinances of the Church would, I think, have greatly changed their ideas had they been present at a meeting in which Brother Craven testified it was the power of God that saved his child from the grave.

With kind regards to yourself and all at the office, in which Brother Eckersley joins, and ever praying for the welfare of the work of God,—I remain your brother in the Gospel,

H. H. THOMAS.

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Heavy floods are reported from parts of Russia, Germany, and Austria.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, on Saturday, August 4, 1888.

A wire gun has been tried at Shoeburyness, England, which can send a shell weighing 500 pounds a distance of twelve miles.

Glasgow, Scotland, having taken in various outlaying suburbs, is now the second city in Great Britain, with a population of 730,000.

A great fire has occurred at Suffolk, Virginia, seventy-six houses being burned down. The loss is estimated at half-a-million dollars.

It is announced that the representative of the Edison Company has entered into negotiations with the Egyptian Government to light the principal towns with electric light, commencing with Cairo and Alexandria.

A *Daily News* Helsingfors telegram says:—A number of Jewish families residing here have received notice to-day to leave the country. Some of them have been allowed a certain time. They will probably proceed to Palestine, where the rich foreign Jews have bought land on which they are to be settled.

The crater of the Island of Vulcano, the most southerly of the Lipari group, burst out in eruption on Saturday morning, August 4, sending out a volume of cinders, sulphur, and other scoriæ, which fell like rain upon the lands below, spreading destruction over large areas. The burning matter set fire to large tracts of wooded country, which were turned into a blackened waste. The inhabitants fled in terror from the island, and appeal for relief, as their crops and homesteads are all damaged or destroyed.

The London *Globe* asserts that "whatever may be the case amongst adults, there cannot be any question that tippling is far more common among the young of both sexes than used to be the case. No one who has eyes in his head can fail to see abundant signs of this unhappy change on any bank holiday—by no means excluding the last. It must be sorrowfully confessed, too, that inebriation is more common on these occasions among girls than among boys."

As many as 3,000,000 women in the United States work for money. Of these 600,000 are agricultural laborers, mainly in the cotton-fields of the South; 640,000 are employed in manufactories; while 530,000 in the laundries of the country insist that the "Chinese must go;" 280,000 are milliners, and 200,000 find employment as dressmakers; 60,000 earn their bread in the tailors' shops; and 690,000 are saleswomen, teachers, telegraph operators, type writers, bookkeepers, type setters, and nurses. There are 2,500 female physicians.

On Wednesday, August 11th, the second day of the accelerated service of fast trains between London and Edinburgh, the ten o'clock express from Euston performed a remarkable feat. The engine No. 275, with six coaches, left Crewe at four minutes past one, and accomplished the journey to Preston, 52½ miles, in fifty minutes. Leaving Preston at 2-20, it drew up at Carlisle at 3-50, being fifteen minutes before time, having run the distance from Preston, over Shap Fells, ninety miles, in ninety minutes. This is claimed by engineers as beating every previous record.

The appeal of the two Protestant professors in Spain who were condemned to imprisonment and to pay heavy costs for having refused to salute a Catholic priest bearing the Viaticum to a sick person in Madrid last April, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court of Justice. The Court holds that the inferior Court rightly interpreted the existing penal code enactments against persons committing acts of disrespect to the State religion. The same Supreme Court decided some time ago that the Public Prosecutor in Corunna must bring to trial some Catholics who entered a Protestant chapel with their hats on, insulted the pastor, threw the Bible on the floor, and trampled it under foot.

The annual loss to productive industries in the United States caused by insects is estimated at $150,000,000. Here is a fair battle between man and another sort of earth occupiers. They are smaller, but if they can whip us, have undoubtedly as good a right to the world as we have. As civilization advances, new insects make their appearance, marching sometimes eastward, but generally westward. There are few, if any, forms of vegetation that have no parasites that devour either foliage or fruit. The loss to the cotton crop is estimated at $15,000,000 a year, while that to the apple crop is not much less, and that to the potato crop at least one-half as much. But the estimate is not a fair one until into the loss is counted the time spent in fighting to secure the proportion that is saved.

The following account of a wonderful and awe-inspiring sight, which is said to have been witnessed on the night of May 21st, by the inhabitants of the town of Findley, Ohio, appeared as a telegram in the New York *Sun*:—"A strange spectacle was visible in the northern sky here last night, which has caused great consternation. It was the representation of a human hand of immense proportions. Early in the evening the sky in the north had a peculiar look, which, as the night wore on, took the form of flashes of light, becoming more brilliant and unnatural as the night advanced. About eleven o'clock those watching the phenomenon were terrified to see the plumes of light concentrating into a distant object, which soon assumed the shape of a giant's hand, well formed, and as distinct as if painted upon the black background of the sky. The hand appeared to be a shadowy substance, through which waves of light of a blood-red color surged as regularly as heart beats in a human breast, and then fell off at the ends of the fingers in drops of the same color almost as large as hot air balloons. The first finger of the hand pointed downward toward the sleeping city, as if warning the people of some woe about to fall on them. The spectacle lasted for about half an hour, and was witnessed by hundreds, who were breathless with excitement, until slowly it began to fade away and finally disappeared.